

ENGLAND REJOICES OVER HER VICTORY OVER GERMANS ON SEA

STIRRING PICTURES FROM THE WAR STRICKEN FIELDS OF BELGIUM

(First Photographs of the Horrors of Modern Warfare Arrived Here To-day on the Adriatic.)



British Expeditionary Force in Boulogne



A wounded Belgian, ready for another battle



Whet-shavers protecting Belgian cavalry

BRITISH OFFICIAL REPORT OF HOW ENGLISH FLEET SANK FOUR OF KAISER'S WARSHIPS

Two Cruisers, One of Them the Mainz, Sent to the Bottom and a Third Set on Fire—Two Destroyers Sunk.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 (Associated Press).—The following official report of the naval battle off Cuxhaven, in which the British fleet was victorious, was received here to-day at the British Embassy. It was dated last night in London.

"Early this morning a concerted operation of some consequence was attempted against the German fleet off Helgoland Bight. A strong force of destroyers, followed by light cruisers and battle-cruisers, and working in conjunction with submarines, intercepted an attack by German destroyers and cruisers guarding the approaches to the German coast. According to information which has reached the Admiralty so far the operation has been fortunate and fruitful.

"The British destroyers have been heavily engaged with the enemy's destroyers, and all the British destroyers are reported afloat and returning in good order. Two German destroyers were sunk and many damaged.

"The enemy's cruisers engaged the British cruisers. Battle-cruisers of the first light squadron sank the Mainz, receiving only slight damage. The first battle squadron sank one cruiser of the Koln class, and another disappeared on fire and in a sinking condition.

"All the German cruisers which were engaged were thus disposed of. The battle-cruiser squadron, although attacked by submarines and floating mines, successfully evaded them and is not damaged. The light cruiser squadron suffered no casualties.

"The flotilla cruiser Amethyst and the destroyer Laertes are damaged, but no other vessels are seriously injured. The British loss of life was not heavy.

"The commanding officers concerned in this skilfully handled operation were Rear-Admirals Beatty, Moore and Christian, and Commodores Keyes, Tyrwhitt and Goodenough."

LONDON, Aug. 29 (Associated Press).—The official information bureau gives out the following message received by the War Office from Field Marshal Sir John French, Commander of the British forces in France:

"Will you kindly convey to the First Lord of the Admiralty the congratulations of the army in the field on the splendid naval success of yesterday."

The engagement lasted about eight hours, during which the fighting was sharp and terrible, according to a despatch to the Evening News from Harwich, who says the information was given by crews of the British destroyers which took part.

Rousing cheers were given the British bluejackets when they arrived. They brought many German wounded. All the vessels in the harbor hoisted Red Cross flags and took part in the transfer of the wounded to Red Cross yachts and hospitals on shore.

Groups of boys in white duck from the Shotely Naval Barracks were waiting on the pier with stretchers to carry the wounded to the hospitals. There were British wounded also, but the Germans and British were treated alike.

The work of removing the wounded occupied the whole afternoon, as it was done with the greatest care. Many of the men were badly injured about the head.

A British cruiser arrived in the Nore to-day with 200 German prisoners on board, chiefly from the German cruiser Mainz.

The official bureau of information has announced that two trawlers, sweeping for mines, have been sunk by mines.

Five members of the crews of the trawlers are missing and eight others sustained injuries.

SAW DESTRUCTION OF KAISER WILHELM BY BRITISH CRUISER

Naval Officer Says German Vessel Fought Until Shots Set Her Ablaze.

LONDON, 2.30 P. M., Aug. 29.—The Evening News publishes a despatch from Las Palmas, Canary Islands, giving an account of the sinking of the North German Lloyd liner Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, which had been converted into a cruiser, off the coast of Africa, by the British cruiser Highflyer, which was reported last Thursday.

Lieut. Deane, a British army officer who was taken prisoner by the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse from the British steamer Galician on the high seas, is the authority of the Las Palmas correspondent, and in an interview he gives a graphic account of how the great liner was destroyed.

Lieut. Deane was not on board the German converted cruiser; he had been sent over to the collier Arcaul, from which the liner was coaling. When it was seen that the Kaiser Wilhelm was doomed the German captain sent his sword, his despatch box and a letter to his wife to the collier, his secretary being his messenger. Previous to doing this the captain of the liner had announced that he would himself blow up his command rather than surrender.

When the Highflyer opened fire on the steamer, Deane continues, the collier was still fastened to her by one hawser, and owing to some delay certain prisoners on board the liner did not get a chance to leave the ship. The Kaiser Wilhelm was now on the Highflyer, and the British cruiser had some difficulty in finding her mark.

She manoeuvred to get broadside on, and the ensuing cannonade lasted for forty minutes. All the shots from the Kaiser Wilhelm appeared to be falling short. From the collier it was seen that she had been hit three times, and on catching fire she ceased replying to the shots from the British cruiser.

When the German vessel had been silenced the Highflyer also stopped fire. By this time the Arcaul, which had separated from the liner, had got too far away to perceive anything more than that she was still burning.

The Germans kept on board the Kaiser Wilhelm only her officers, her gun crews and a few engineers. The remainder of her men were transferred to the collier.

KAISER WILHELM SANK
THREE BRITISH LINERS
BEFORE BEING SUNK.

LONDON, Aug. 29 (United Press).—Three British merchant steamers were

Oddities in the War News

Ulians who emptied the town's cash box at Alost of 130 francs left 1 1/2 francs as "a tip for the police."

The seven thousand members of the Football Association in England may form themselves into an army corps and the football fields be turned into drill grounds. This has been suggested both by the War Office and the footballers.

A Turco at Charleroi who had captured a German captain single-handed was conducting him to the rear when the curses of the German angered him. Thereupon he made the officer carry his knapsack and the rest of his equipment, crowned him with a saucisson, and, thus accoutered, led him through the French lines.

On her way from Switzerland to Lorraine the wife of Gen. Metzinger, whose son is a captain in the French army, overheard one German officer say to another that he had left his umbrella in Paris.

"Never mind. You can get it yourself next week," responded the latter, whereupon Mme. Metzinger interrupted to remark:

"Do not go to any trouble. My son, who is a French captain, will undertake to bring it to you in Berlin."

Sign in an uptown cafe reads: "Nix on the war arguments. This place is neutral."

Russian patriots are raising a fund for the first Russian soldier to enter Berlin. Contributions as large as \$500 have been received.

Soldiers who have been struck by German bullets say that the bullets are so small and so hot that they drill through even bone, and the heat, acting as a disinfectant and caustic, almost prevents them being felt.

ST. PETERSBURG—Russian professors possessing German and Austrian decorations are disposing of the gold and silver of which they are made on behalf of the poor.

LONDON—British saloonkeepers are taking no chances. "The lager beer sold here is brewed in Belgium," reads a sign posted in barrooms throughout London.

PARIS—All French military uniforms in the wardrobes of Paris theatres have been confiscated by the War Office.

LONDON—Changes of name announced in the latest issue of the London Gazette are Rosenheim to Rose, Siegenberg to Curzon and Schacht to Dent.

BERLIN—By unwritten law only noblemen are admitted to the commissioned ranks of the German Death's Head Hussars.

sunk by the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse before the former palatial North German Lloyd liner, transformed into a scout cruiser, was sent to the bottom off the African coast by the English light cruiser Highflyer. The sinking of the three British ships by the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse became known only to-day, when it was reported that the crews of the Tubalcaim, Kaiser and Nyanza were landed at Las Palmas on the island of Gran Canaria in the Canaries, following the sinking of those ships by the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse.

DR. WM. OSLER URGES
BRITISH GOVERNMENT
TO VACCINATE ARMY.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—Dr. William Osler sends a letter to The Times urging the emphatic necessity of enforcing compulsory typhoid vaccination in the British army. He says that in war the microbe kills more than the bullet, and adds that the experience of the American army shows the remarkable value of typhoid vaccination.

GREATEST BATTLES IN WAR-HISTORY
By ALBERT PAYSON TERHUNE
VIVID WORD PICTURES OF THE MOST DECISIVE CONFLICTS
IN THE ANNALS OF WARFARE.

WILL BEGIN IN MONDAY'S EVENING WORLD.

WOMEN IN CREPE, OF ALL NATIONS, JOIN PEACE PARADE

Russians, Italians, Chinese, Americans, French and Others in Line.

To the ominous beat of muffled drums, thousands of women paraded down Fifth avenue this afternoon in an organized protest against war. Every woman in the slow-moving line wore some badge of mourning, either a band of black around her sleeve or a bit of crepe fluttering at her breast, as a token of the black death which is hovering over the European battle-fields.

The demonstration, which was made under the auspices of the Women's Peace Parade Committee, called to the ranks of the marchers women of many races not only from this city but from neighboring towns up the river and in New Jersey. All sections of the city were represented, from Fifth avenue and Riverside Drive to Livingston street and the Bowery. There were German, French, Italian, Russian, Austrian, and English. As they marched there was no sound save the shuffle of countless feet and the throb of the muffled drums.

The parade started at Fifth avenue and Fifty-seventh street. It was led by a detachment of mounted police, and then came Miss Alice Carpenter, all in white, with a black brassard on her sleeve. She carried a large white banner bearing the word PEACE in gold and with a white dove at the tip of the staff. The two cords leading from the banner were carried by Miss Florence Woolston and Miss Rose Young.

Mrs. Henry Villard, chairman of the committee, marched next, and after her came the Executive Committee: Miss Lillian L. Deaver, Miss Lillian Wald Brannan, Mrs. John Winters and Miss Katherine Leckie. Then came the Boy Scouts with their muffled drums, beating the measure of the solemn march. After the drums marched the Peace Committee of Two Hundred, whose ranks were Miss Mary Shaw, Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman, Mrs. Mary Ware Bennett and Mrs. Bertha Mailey.

Mme. Worska of the French Theatre, who arrived from Belgium last week, led the next division with a number of refugees who arrived to-day on the Olympic and others who reached home within the last few days. Next marched the Socialists in black with crepe streamers in sharp

Only 30 Men Left Alive Of British Force of 2,000

LONDON, Aug. 29.—The Chronicle's Boulogne correspondent sends the personal story of a wounded soldier who has arrived there and who declared he was one of thirty survivors of a British company of 2,000 who were practically wiped out by the German artillery. His story follows:

"We were five solid days in the trenches and moved backward and forward all that time with the varying tide of battle.

"It was about 2 o'clock in the morning when the end came. Things had got quieter and our officers came along the line and told us to get some sleep. We were preparing to obey, when a light or something else gave us away and we found ourselves in an inferno of bullets.

"We could do nothing. Down upon us the shrapnel hailed and we fell by the score. Practically at the same time the enemy's Maxims opened fire. We were almost without shelter when we were caught and we crawled along in front to find cover.

"Leave everything and retire' was the order, and we did what we could to obey. I don't know how long it lasted, but when dawn came I could see not more than thirty men at the most were left out of about 2,000.

"I wandered away from the others and eventually found myself at with a single companion. That was the first time the German artillery really got at us. As a rule their gun fire was mighty poor."

In the above story the censor elided the name of the town near which this fighting occurred.

Phone Girl Keeps Post As Town Is Bombarded

PARIS, Aug. 29 (Associated Press).—According to information which has reached Paris, the little village of Etain, near Longwy, France, has been subjected to two bombardments by the Germans. One took place Monday of this week and the other Tuesday. The second bombardment set the town on fire, and many people are said to have perished in the flames.

The telephone service of Etain was left in the hands of a young girl, who stuck to her post while shells were bursting all around the telephone office and who called up Verdun every fifteen minutes to give an account of what was going on.

The Director of Posts at Verdun was listening to a message being sent by this girl when suddenly she interrupted her communication to say: "A bomb has just fallen in this office."

This was the last message Verdun received from the plucky girl.

How Machine Guns Mowed Down British at Cambrai

LONDON, Aug. 29.—The correspondent of the Telegraph at Arras, capital of the Department of Pas-de-Calais, sends an account of the fighting in the vicinity of Cambrai, under Thursday's date. He says:

"Cambrai was occupied yesterday by the Germans despite the efforts of the English. The defense of the frontier from Lille to Valenciennes was until twelve hours ago, entrusted to the British, who did all in their power to halt the advance of the enemy, but conditions were unfavorable.

"The force opposed was one of the most highly trained and best equipped in the world, consisting of a cavalry division, supported by a battalion of infantry with artillery and machine guns. So rapid and audacious are its movements that in four days cavalry has appeared at almost every point along the road from Lille to Cam-

bral. "The British were without artillery or machine guns, but they had orders to hold Cambrai at all costs. Heaven knows they tried. They fought for three hours desperately and were then compelled to fall back on Arras. "I met them retreating slowly before a body of cavalry with machine guns, which decimated their ranks. The retirement was conducted skilfully and coolly and with the assistance of Belgian troops, who came up in the nick of time.

"There is now a sufficient force to oppose any further attack on Arras and Bethune, twenty miles to the northwest, but it is not unlikely that for strategic purposes some further portions of this northwest territory must be abandoned.

"The people of the entire vicinity are much alarmed and many are fleeing at every rumor of the enemy's approach. The panic and stampede of the civilians is the cause of much confusion and hampers the military operations."

TITLED ENGLISHWOMEN
TO MOURN DEAD WITH
WHITE CREPE ARMBAND.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—The Chronicle has received a letter signed by 270 women of title and addressed to the press. The women all have near relatives serving with the colors, many of whom are with the British army now fighting on the northeast frontier of France. The letter says:

"We know not what their fate has been or may be, but if it is their fortune to die for their country, we shall wear a white band round the arm to mark both our loss and our grief. But it will do me no good to express the pride we feel in knowing that those who were nearest to us and dearest have given their lives in their country's cause."

The letter is signed Evelyn Devonshire, Maud Lansdowne, Beatrice Pembroke, Edith Castlereagh and Elsie Mary.

AMERICANS PROTEST
AGAINST QUICK SALES
OF PRIZE VESSELS.

LONDON, Aug. 29 (Associated Press).—Robert P. Schinner, the American Consul-General in London, to-day appealed to the Prize Court to extend the time in which to make appearances before it, for the benefit of American claimants.

This period of time is now only eight days after the issue of the prize writ. He finds it difficult to inform, in so brief a period, the American owners of millions of dollars of goods seized on board German ships.